Figures & Tables

Method Section

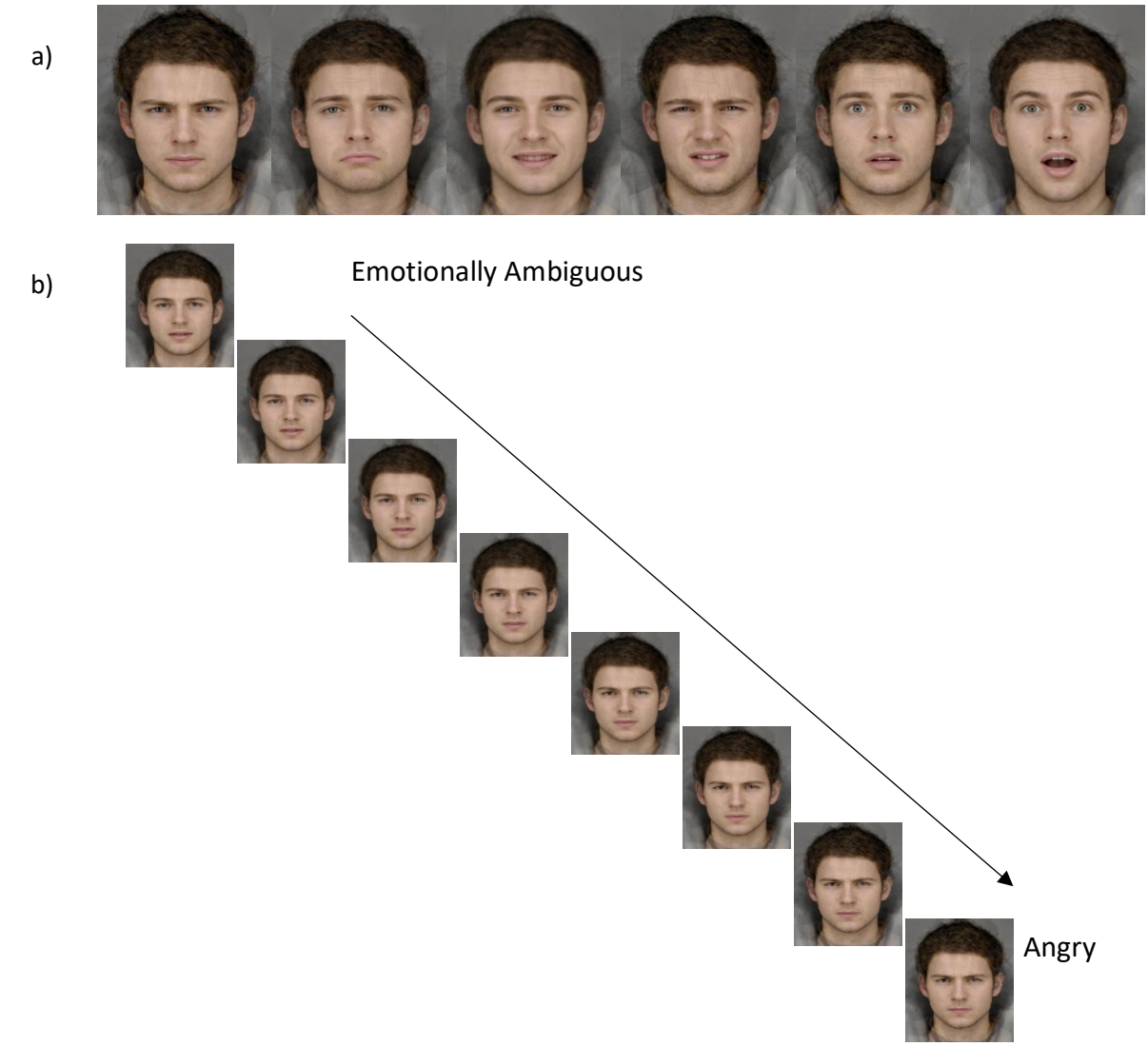

Figure 1: a) Full intensity examples of the 6 basic emotions used in the 6AFC task. Facial expressions are angry, sad, happy, disgust, fear, surprise from left to right. b) 15-image morph sequence for the angry emotion. Stimuli range from emotionally ambiguous to full emotion intensity.

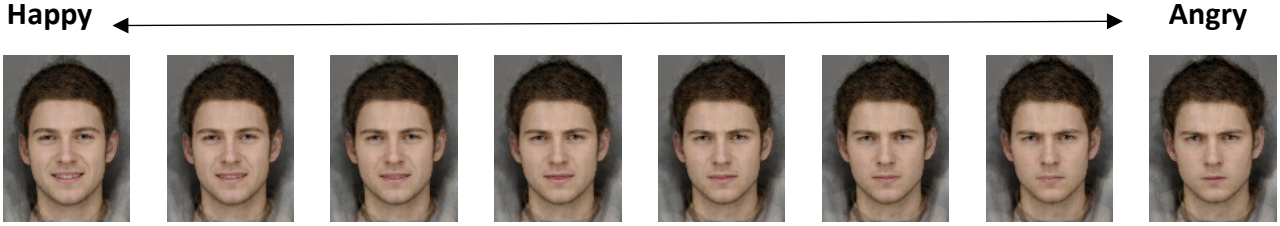

Figure 2: 15-image morph sequence used in the Happy-Angry 2AFC task. The images range from the full intensity example of the happy emotion along a linear continuum to the full intensity example of the angry emotion.

Total Hits

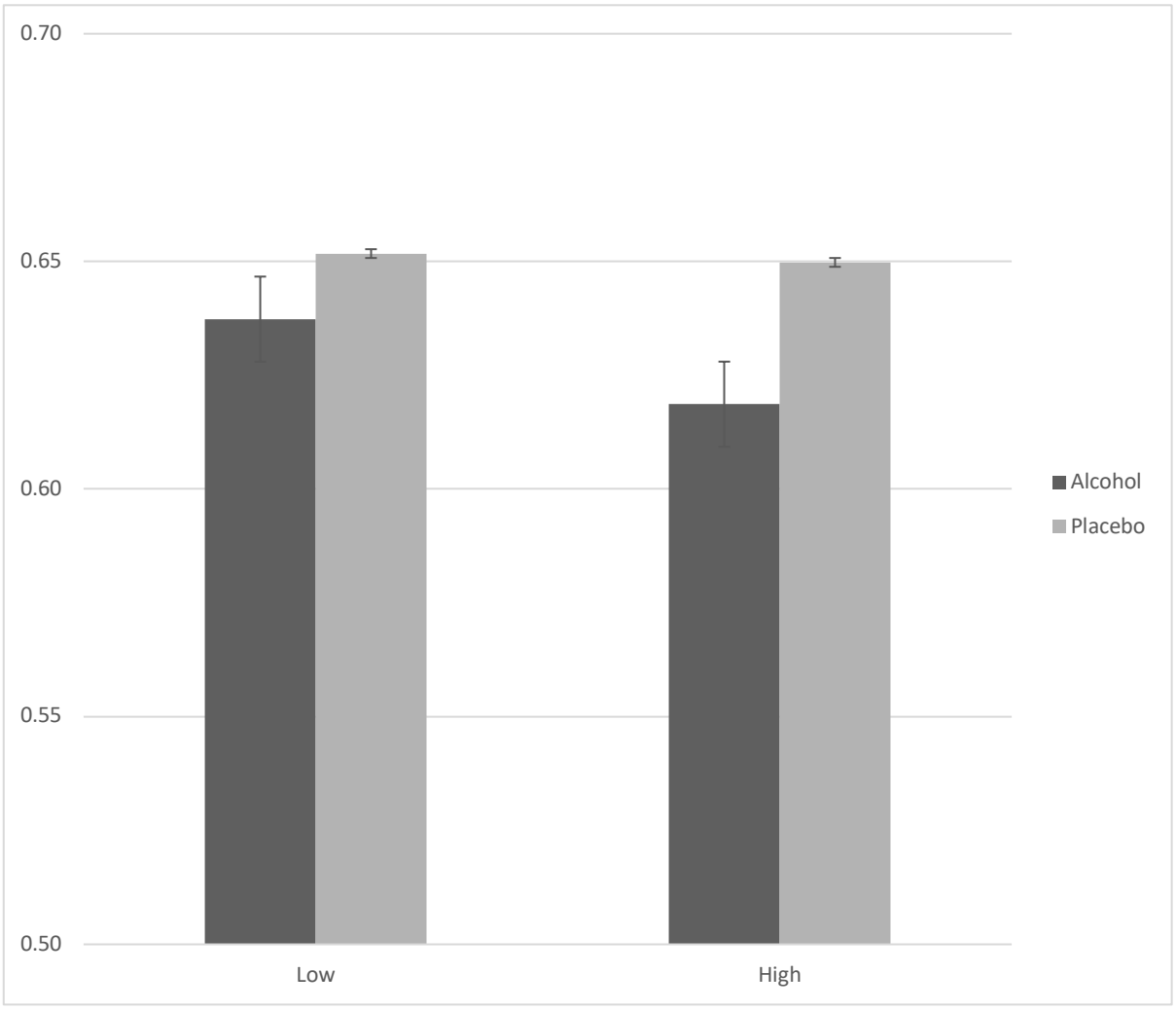

Figure 3: Scores are mean proportion total hit rate scores (6AFC) in high compared to low trait aggressive individuals following both alcoholic and placebo drinks. Error bars represent standard error.

Sensitivity & Bias

Table 1: Scores are mean *A'* (sensitivity) and *B"* (bias) for each emotion (anger, sadness, happiness, disgust, fear) in high and low trait aggressive individuals; standard error in parentheses.

			Alcohol	Placebo
Sensitivity	**Anger**	**High**	.90 (.01)	.90 (.01)
		Low	.91 (.01)	.92 (.01)
	Sad	**High**	.91 (.01)	.92 (.003)
		Low	.92 (.01)	.93 (.003)
	Happy	**High**	.89 (.01)	.90 (.01)
		Low	.89 (.01)	.89 (.01)
	Disgust	**High**	.91 (.01)	.91 (.01)
		Low	.93 (.01)	.94 (.01)
	Fear	**High**	.58 (.04)	.63 (.04)
		Low	.55 (.04)	.56 (.04)
Bias	**Anger**	**High**	.83 (.03)	.82 (.03)
		Low	.84 (.03)	.84 (.03)
	Sad	**High**	.39 (.07)	.44 (.07)
		Low	.40 (.07)	.43 (.08)
	Happy	**High**	.50 (.08)	.33 (.08)
		Low	.35 (.08)	.26 (.09)
	Disgust	**High**	.35 (.07)	.32 (.07)
		Low	.51 (.07)	.55 (.07)
	Fear	**High**	.63 (.05)	.67 (.04)
		Low	.62 (.05)	.60 (.04)

NOTE: A' (Macmillan & Creelman, 2005; Pollack & Norman, 1964) is a measure of response sensitivity and B" (Grier, 1971) is a measure of response bias. The A' scores ranged from .5 (i.e., emotions cannot be recognised from noise) to 1.0 (i.e., emotions are perfectly distinguishable from noise). B" scores ranging from -1 (i.e., a response bias in favour of always seeing the correct emotion as present) to +1 (i.e., a response bias in favour of always seeing the incorrect emotion as present); a score of zero indicates no response bias.

Balance Point

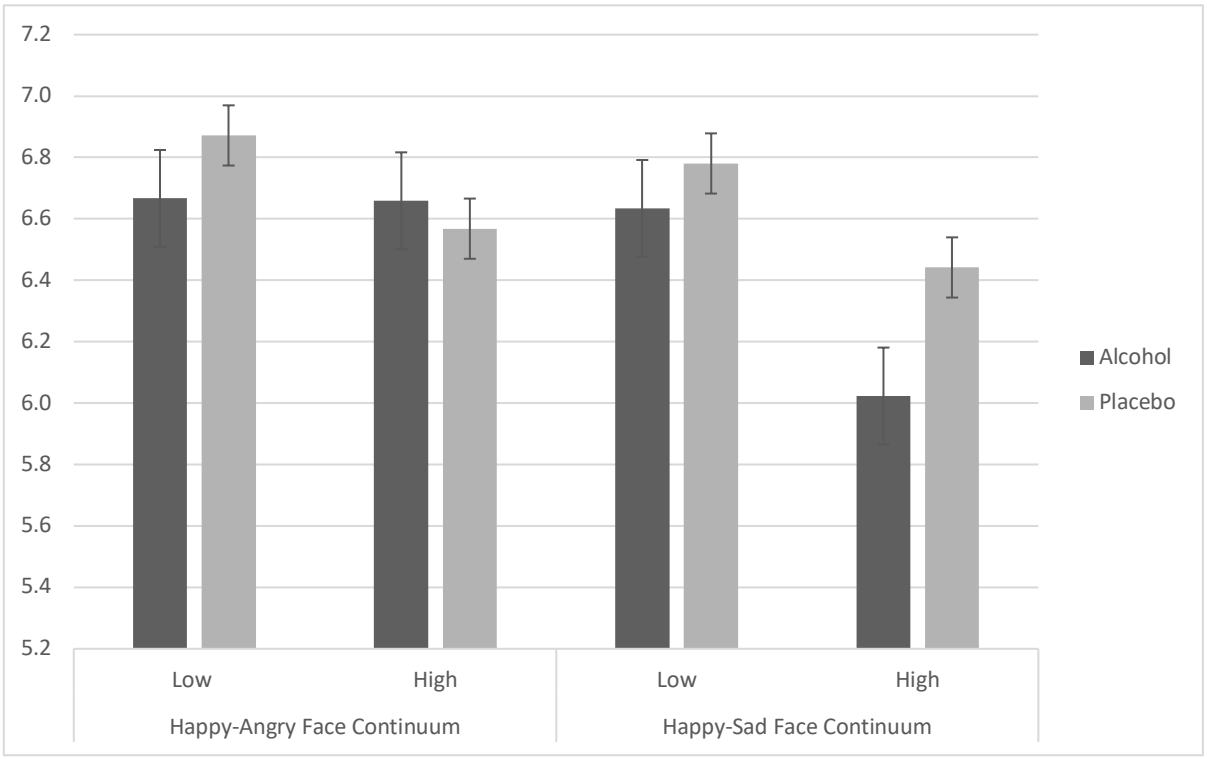

Figure 4: Scores are emotion balance-points following alcohol and placebo drinks in high and low trait aggressive drinkers. A greater score indicates a preference for happy faces, whilst lower scores indicates a preference for angry/sad faces. Error bars are standard error.

Questionnaire

Table 2: Scores are means for all questionnaire measures (i.e., S-Ang, PANAS, BAES); standard error in parentheses.

				Pre-Consumption	Post-Consumption
S-Ang			**Alcohol**	16.1 (.3)	16.2 (.3)
			Placebo	16.1 (.3)	15.9 (.3)
PANAS	**Positive Affect**	**Low**	**Alcohol**	27.3 (1.1)	24.6 (1.1)
			Placebo	26.8 (1.0)	23.6 (1.2)
		High	**Alcohol**	25.7 (1.1)	23.5 (1.1)
			Placebo	26.5 (1.0)	24.3 (1.2)
	Negative Affect	**Low**	**Alcohol**	11.0 (.5)	11.1 (.4)
			Placebo	11.2 (.5)	10.9 (.4)
		High	**Alcohol**	13.1 (.5)	12.8 (.4)
			Placebo	13.3 (.5)	12.0 (.4)
BAES	**Stimulant**	**Low**	**Alcohol**	29.3 (2.0)	23.8 (1.8)
			Placebo	26.0 (2.0)	22.6 (2.3)
		High	**Alcohol**	27.9 (1.9)	25.9 (1.8)
			Placebo	29.4 (2.0)	25.7 (2.2)
	Sedative	**Low**	**Alcohol**	9.3 (1.8)	17.0 (2.3)
			Placebo	10.7 (1.5)	14.2 (2.1)
		High	**Alcohol**	14.3 (1.8)	26.9 (2.3)
			Placebo	14.4 (1.5)	18.8 (2.0)

NOTE: State Anger Subscale (S-Ang) of the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI-2) *(Spielberger, 1999), Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988), Biphasic Alcohol Effects Scale (BAES) (Martin, Earleywine, Musty, Perrine, & Swift, 1993). S-Ang higher scores indicate greater state levels of aggressions; higher PANAS scores reflect greater positive and negative affect; higher BAES scores indicate greater self-reported levels of sedation and stimulation.*